THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1890.

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ROYAL ASIATIC

THE WEEK.

Monday, 18th August.

CHOLERA has appeared in the Madras penitentiary, and some of the cases have ended fatally.

THE deaths at Jeddah, and at Mecca from cholera are now under thirty a day.

THE Sultan appointed a Commission of officials in Armenia to examine and report upon the condition and wishes of the Armenians. The Commission reported that the Armenians only ask the same treatment as the Mussalmans receive and large administrative reform and the necessity of the Patriarch retaining his office.

IT is reported that Mgr. Stonor will succeed Mgr. Newman as Cardinal.

A GENERAL strike has taken place among the officers of the mercantile marine at Melbourne, the ship-owners having refused to recognise their Union. Shipping at Melbourne is consequently completely paralysed, and it is feared that the situation is equally serious at Sydney, Brisbane, and elsewhere in the colonies.

[redacted]OUR, replying to a question by the Irish [redacted]he House of Commons, said that the [redacted]showed that a serious failure had taken [redacted]tato crop in Ireland, but that fears [redacted] not justified.

[redacted]rs from the Bolan about the flood [redacted]y wave rushed down the valley [redacted]ders were carried along with terrific [redacted]ashed bridges, girders, and everything [redacted] The railway between Hirok and the [redacted]s completely disappeared, and thirty-five [redacted] caught in one gang and swept away in the torrent. It is said to be quite impossible to reconstruct the line, and that the Mushkaf route surveyed in 1886 is the only one which will answer as a permanent line. A suggestion made a month ago that the line should be taken up and placed in readiness for use by the side of the railroad was never acted upon.

RECENT reports state that the loss of life on the Bolan Pass Railway during the recent floods is much greater than was at first suspected.

IN the luncheon interval Lord Harris entertained the teams in the Council Hall, and in proposing the health of the Queen-Empress said he took a keen interest in Native cricket, believing that in encouraging fondness for an athletic game he was doing the greatest service to the nationalities of the country. In alluding to his not taking part in the match, His Excellency said there were several reasons why he should not. He could only find time for an occasional one day's match of a parochial character. He certainly had not time for an important match like this, and in the second place were he to take part in an International match like this, he would be deserting the attitude of impartiality towards the various races in the Presidency. He said it had been suggested that he should act as referree in the case of the particular action of a bowler now under dispute, but there were excellent reasons why he should not. He had a mortal antipathy to any action in the least suspicious.

A WEALTHY Tasmanian, Mr. Authur Leck, has given a sum of £20,000 to provide scholarship for the promotion of study of painting and sculpture in some of the colonial Universities. A further sum of £10,000 is devoted to the furtherance of the study of astronomy in Hobart and other cities, while smaller bequests for more general purposes, including that of technical education are also mentioned.

THE Sergeant of the Army Service Corps tried by the Court-Martial at Chatham for not having proper control over his men has been reduced to the rank of Corporal. It transpired during his trial that the late troubles were mainly owing to the jealousy which existed between the two Companies forming the Army Service Corps, and the malcontents have been sent away singly elsewhere.

THE Leper Fund in Bombay now exceeds Rs. 10,000. Rs. 20,000 more are wanted.

Tuesday, 19th August.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says :—"From Chuari, the north-west taluqa of the Mundi State, news comes of a sad catastrophe. Chuari and its adjoining British taluqa of Chota Bhagal are countries of deep *khuds* and steep hill sides, and here a large village of some fifty houses was overwhelmed by a landslip and swept into the Ool river. Only eight of the inhabitants escaped, and they were much bruised by falling stones. This happened at night, which accounts for the loss of life. About two years ago a precisely similar accident happened in the same taluqa. A small village of a dozen houses was destroyed just before dawn in the same manner, only two young girls, who happened to have gone out unusually early escaping."

As already announced a complaint was filed on Thursday, in the Court of the District Magistrate of Lahore, by Mr. Warburton, against the proprietor, editor and printer of the *Tribune*. The names of the parties referred to are : Sirdar Dyal Singh Majita, Sitala Kant Chatterji and Ahmed Ali, respectively. Messrs. Sinclair, Gouldsbury and Carr Stephen appeared for Mr. Warburton, and Messrs. P. C. Chatterji and J. C. Basu watched the case on behalf of the first-named accused, Dyal Singh, who is the proprietor of the *Tribune* newspaper. Mr. Warburton was briefly examined in support of his petition, and summonses were ordered to be issued for the 5th September 1890 against all accused. The case will be heard by Mr. Kennedy, the present District Magistrate of Lahore.

THE following is the text of the complaint :—"The petition of J. P. Warburton, a District Superintendent of Police, Panjab, late of Amritsar and now of Sialkot. (1) That the above named persons are the proprietor, editor and printer respectively of the *Tribune* newspaper printed and published at Anarkalli, Lahore. (2) That in the dates hereinafter specified *i. e.*, the 26th April, 5th, 10th, 14th and 21st May ; 7th and 25th June, and 23rd July ; the said Dyal Singh, Sitala Kant Chatterji and Ahmed Ali defamed the petitioner at Lahore by making and publishing concerning him the words and matters set out in the 13 extracts from the *Tribune* newspaper in respect of which the complaint is filed. (3) That the said words and matters are intended by the said accused to harm, and that they knew or had reason to believe that the said words and matters would harm the petitioner's reputation. (4) That the words and matters contained in the *Tribune* newspaper of the 4th, 7th, 25th June and 23rd July conveying imputations upon the character and conduct of petitioner's deceased mother would harm the reputation of the said mother if living ; and are intended to be hurtful to the feelings of the petitioner and his children. The petitioner therefore charges the said accused persons under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, and prays that they may be dealt with according to law.

ENGLISHMAN AND AMERICANS.—Lord Wolseley has written to a gentleman in Baltimore :—"The closer the bonds of union between mother and child, England and the United States, the better it will be both for our race and, indeed, for civilisation. Those who rant about the cause of a quarrel between us are no friends to either nation or to humanity. There must never be war between us, no matter how much either or both may be egged on by those who hate the English race, and would therefore like to see us at one another's throats. We feel quite as proud of the United States as any of its people can do. Its honour and reputation are as dear to us as they can be to those on the other side of the Atlantic, and I rejoice, above all things, to think that the mutual respect we have always had for one another is now maturing into a sincere and mutual affection." Lord Wolseley evidently knows the art of conciliation to perfection.

THE new Central Road continues to make rapid progress. Section I, Strand Road to Clive Street, has already been completed and is now open to traffic ; in Section II to IV, Clive Street to Amherst Street, houses and lands are being acquired ; and in Section V, Amherst Street to Circular Road, thirty-five huts and five pucca buildings have been dismantled, and land is being rapidly taken over.

Wednesday, 20th August.

REGULATIONS have been issued for the open competition for the Indian Civil Service, which will be held in August, 1892. These rules differ in the following important respects from those previously published :—The examination will commence on August 1, 1892, instead of the beginning of June. The candidates must be over twenty-one and under twenty-three years of age on April 1, 1892. The old limits were seventeen and nineteen on the previous January 1. An order for admission to the examination will be sent to each candidate on July 18, two months later than hitherto. It is evidently intended to make the examination far stiffer than before. The subjects are more numerous and the maximum marks obtainable are 12,700 in place of 7,100. Candidates will no longer be at liberty to select a particular period in English History in which to be examined, and the following notes in the old prospectus are not in the new :—A considerable portion of the marks for English History and Literature will be allotted to the work selected by the candidate. In awarding marks for this, regard will be had partly to the extent and importance of the period or books selected but chiefly to the thoroughness with which they have been studied. The examination in Mathematics will range from arithmetic, algebra and elementary geometry, up to the elements of the differential and integral calculus, including the lower portions of applied mathematics. The standard of marking in Sanskrit and Arabic will be determined with reference to a high degree of proficiency, such as may be expected to be reached by a native of good education.

INSTEAD of *two* years' probation in England, and periodical examinations, the new prospectus reads thus :—Selected candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will be examined, with a view of testing their progress. The marks in the final examination will be subject to deductions as in the open competition. Persons desirous to be admitted as candidates must apply on forms which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S. W.," at any time after December 1, 1891. The forms must be returned so as to be received at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before May 31, 1892. Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than May 1, 1892. Seniority in the Service will be determined by the candidate's position in the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open and Final examinations. Hitherto the Final Examinations alone fixed the seniority. An allowance of £100 (instead of £300) will be given to all candidates who pass their probation at one of the universities or colleges approved by the Secretary of State. Candidates selected under these regulations in 1892 will in view of the alteration in the limits of age, have seniority over the candidates selected under the previous regulations in 1891.

Anglo India writes :—"We are not at all inclined to concur in the very widespread opinion that the change in the regulations for the Indian Civil Service examinations, which is to come into force from 1892, will lead to an increase in the proportion of successful native candidates. The change includes not only the raising of the minimum limit of age to 21 and the maximum to 23, but very material and significant alterations in the scheme of the examination. The scope and character of the scheme will give culture and breadth of reading an enormous advantage over more cram, and we shall be very much surprised if, with their immediately superior advantages, Englishmen of twenty-three are beaten by natives of India in such an ordeal. While, moreover, the aggregate number of marks obtainable is increased from 7,100 to 12,700, that allotted to subjects in which natives of India possess a special advantage remains unaltered. Our impression is that the change will make it virtually impossible for a native of India to succeed, unless he is a very miracle of genius." Time will show.

MURREE has been a victim to landslips ; three of them occurred on one night, fortunately no lives were lost, nor were any buildings damaged, but many large trees were uprooted.

Thursday, 21st August.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:—It is computed that at the opening of the present century there were about 21,000,000 people who spoke the English tongue. The French-speaking people at that time numbered about 31,500,000, and the Germans exceeded 30,000,000. The Russian tongue was spoken by nearly 31,000,000, and the Spanish by more than 26,000,000. Even the Italian had three-fourths as large a constituency as the English, and the Portuguese three-eights. Of the 162,000,000 people, or thereabouts, who are estimated to have been using these seven languages in the year 1801, the English speakers were less than 13 per cent, while the Spanish were 16, the Germans 18·4, the Russians 18·9, and the French 19·6. This aggregate population has now grown to 400,000,000, of which the English-speaking people number close upon 125,000,000. From 13 per cent. it has advanced to 31 per cent. The French speech is now used by 50,000,000 people, the German by about 70,000,000, the Spanish by 40,000,000, the Russian by 70,000,000 the Italian by about 30,000,000, and the Portuguese by about 13,000,000. The English language is now used by nearly twice as many people as many of the others and this relative growth is almost sure to continue. English has taken as its own the North American Continent, and nearly the whole of Australasia. North America alone will soon have 100,000,000 of English-speaking people, while there are 40,000,000 in Great Britian and Ireland. In South Aferica and India also the language is vastly extending. The figures, we are afraid, are misleading.

An incumbent seems at last to have been secured for the Agency of the E. I. Railway Co. It is rumoured that Major H. G. Kunhardt, R. E., Manager of the Tirhoot State Railway, has accepted the appointment, and will shortly assume charge of the office.

THE damage done to the railway line between Cawnpore and Lucknow by the floods turns out to be much more serious than was at first supposed. Six breaches were discovered in three-quarters of a miles, and it took nearly a fortnight to restore communication.

AN interesting feature in the Viceroy's tour will be the inspection of the troops of Native States, and local corps. Patiala, Jhind, Jodhpore and various other States will have a display.

GOVERNMENT has under consideration a proposal to establish a Veterinary College and Hospital at Sibpore, in connection with the Pinjrapole, the Committee of Management of which institution has promised to provide a site free of cost, and to contribute Rs. 30,000 towards the construction of the necessary buildings. Considering that during the past year 55,371 head of cattle were attacked by rinderpest and other diseases, 29.587 of whom died, the proposal is well worth consideration.

NEWS has been received of a serious outbreak among the prisoners in the Srinugger jail; the jailor and other officers were attacked, and seventy Cashmiri soldiers guarding the jail fled before the mutineers, who attacked Dr. Mitra, the superintendent of the jail, who had arrived on the spot to make enquiries. Dr. Mitra left alone, showed a bold and courageous front. He threatened to fire and actually fired at the mutineers, but he was overcome and assulted very severely with clubs, but fortunately he received no very serious injuries and is now under medical treatment and is progressing well. The Maharaja, Resident, and others made personal enquiries of his state. The desertion of troops will be taken serious notice of.

THE Zanzibar correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* sends a copy of the Sultan's Antislavery Decree, which contains nine clauses. The first puts into force all previous decrees; the second declares that all slaves, now lawfully possessed, shall so remain, their status being unchanged; the third clause, however, prohibits all exchange, sale, or purchase of slaves, offences being punished by deportation and forfeiture; by the fourth clause, slaves may be inherited by lawful children of present owners only; the fifth makes ill treatment punishable by forfeiture; the sixth liberates all married slaves, and all children of such marriages; by the seventh clause freed slaves are disqualified to hold slaves; the eighth gives all slaves the right to purchase their freedom, and affords protection to all who may obtain their freedom; the ninth gives them equal rights in courts of justice.

THE *Times'* Philadelphia correspondent says that the silver party in America is urging President Harrison to send an agent to Europe to ascertain if the Powers are agreeable to hold another monetary conference.

Friday, 22nd August.

HALLAND'S MILLS at Manchester have been burned down; the damage is estimated at £120,000.

THE *Times* predicts an early revolution in Uruguay from causes similar to those which occasioned troubles in the Argentine Republic.

THE Naval Manœuvres have ended without any encounter between the hostile fleets. The chief feature has been the success of torpedo boats against the ironclads.

THE *Deccan Times* states that the diamond which the Nizam bought from Messrs. Orr and Sons of Madras a short time back has been set in an aigrette for the head-dress which His Highness will wear on great State occasions. The stone, which cost Rs. 1,65,000, and which is said to be one of the purest existing, weighed before cutting 67½ carats, but it is now reduced to 24½ carats.

THE Maharaja of Cooch Behar proceeded to Simla by the Chord Mail Train of Sunday last. It is not yet known when the Maharani will go up.

WE are informed that Syed Dildar Ali Khan, the eldest son of Nawab Ali, Khan Bahadur, of Hoseinabad (Sheikparah), has offered the liberal donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Bhagulpore Madrasah.

ADVICE to Newspaper-readers.—A contemporary writes: "It is worth remembering that no newspaper is printed especially for one person. People who become greatly displeased with something they find in a newspaper should remember that the very thing that displeases them, is exactly the thing that will most please somebody that has just as much interest in the paper, as they have. It takes all kinds of people to make a world, we are told, and the patrons of a newspaper are made up of the elements of the world."

A QUARREL between the Czar and one of his brothers is reported in several papers in Vienna and Budapest. A Vienna correspondent says that the *Tagblatt* had a letter from St. Petersburg, which is of earlier date than the news of the quarrel, and states that the Grand Duke Alexis, who is in the navy, explained to his brother what disorder, waste and riotousness there were in the Russian Navy, and asked him to take the reform into his own hands. He insisted so violently that the Czar turned his back upon him and dismissed him without saying farewell. The affair was heard of in different circles, and the bad feeling between the two brothers is the subject of much excited talk.

THERE is a talk of another attempt to start a Trades Association at Simla if sufficient support is accorded to the scheme. The last experiment made a few years ago was a failure, the Association having collapsed after two years.

THE heavy rains at Amballa have brought to light a defect in the new railway to Kalka which can be remedied before the opening of the line It is found that the number of culverts are not sufficient to drain the line, the natural drainage being blocked in several places by the embankment. More waterways will therefore have to be provided.

THE Port improvements of Rangoon have kept pace with the advance made in the town generally. The number of jetties for sea-going vessels has been increased from three to eight, and materials have just arrived for another which is to be 250 feet long. Water is now supplied to the jetties by the Municipal main, capacious godowns have been built, a tramway will soon connect the jetties with the warehouses, and extensive reclamations have added considerably to the Trust property. During the ten years that the Port Trust has been in existence in Rangoon, the annual trade has increased from 1,038 to 1,541 lakhs of rupees, and the tonnage of vessels from 598,303 to 1,021,574 tons. In the visits to the Port, sailing vessels are giving way to steamers, the latter having increased 78 per cent.

THE practicability of opening out a route for a railway to Upper Burma is engaging the attention of Government, and it is in contemplation to send out a reconnaisancing party next cold season to the east of Chittagong, to explore the country.

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER, the balloonist and parachutist, has been engaged by the War Department at Batavia, to direct the management of captive balloons at Acheen, so as to assist the operations of the Dutch against the Achinese. He will make the balloons take them to Acheen, and give instructions how to use them. In return, he gets 1,500 guilders as remuneration, and 1,000 guilders as travelling expenses. The balloons will ascend almost at the seat of the "war" and each balloon will have on board two or three Officials, who will be able to take in the situation.

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Saturday, 23rd August.

THE Madras Government is anxious to keep pace with advance of civilisation. It has abolished the use of fetters on criminals, as a relic of barbarous times which ought to have been dispensed with long ago, and which leads to laxity on the part of warders. In future criminals will be required to wear only ankle rings. Perhaps the other Presidencies will follow the example set by Madras.

A BOHEMIAN has discovered a combination of chemicals by the use of which the hardest stone can be dissolved and moulded into any shape, the cast being as hard as flint, translucent and capable of taking on a brilliant lustre in beautiful colours. While in the fluid state, the dissolved stones can be used for coating anything having a hard or glossy surface.

A MOVEMENT has been inaugurated in England for the creation of a special pension fund for worn out proof-readers and it is said to receive warm support from authors and journalists. At present when a proof-reader breaks down and becomes blind, or otherwise unable to continue longer at his chosen task, all that is left for him is to go to the poor house. A special asylum is to be created for the benefit of this worthy and much-abused class of toilers.

THE latest information regarding the attitude of the Government of India towards the proposal for a new line of railway between Mogul Serai and Calcutta is contained in a communication from the Government of the North-West Provinces to the Upper India Chamber of Commerce. The survey it was known, had been completed; but the results, it appears, have "not yet been sufficiently full to admit of a decision being arrived at on the merits of the rival schemes.

PRINCE BISMARCK has repeated the [illegible] made some time ago against Sir Robert [illegible] English Ambassador at St. Petersburg. [illegible] Chancellor says that Sir Robert [illegible] "with an English Woman," the [illegible] Victoria, to ruin him. This was at the [illegible] sent British Minister was one of the [illegible] Lord John Russell at Coburg, when the [illegible] Minister in attendance on Queen Victoria [illegible] be seen that this is a variation of the previous [illegible] of Bismarck, as on the former occasion he alleged that Sir Robert Morier supplied the French with important information during the great war of 1870. Commenting on this new phase of the controversy, the Liberal section of the Press says that if the Prince knows anything against the Empress Frederick he had better out with it, and the Empress will then defend herself against any open accusations of conspiracy against Prussia. The whole subject is being eagerly discussed in diplomatic circles.

THE Ganges at Cawnpore has risen very high. The up-trains could not go beyond Unao since the last few days; hence the passengers and the mails have had to be sent, *via* Mogulseria by the E I. R to Cawnpore. It caused great delay and inconvenience to all men. A correspondent of the Lucknow *Advocate* writes:—"It was a grand sight the other day to behold the Ganges, risen very high. All the abutments against the piers were under water. Some thousands of people were over the Ganges Bridge as sightseers. The Purmit Ghat is under water now. Many small villages on the side of the river have been washed away. Hundreds of cattle and several men were seen carried away by the strong current of the river."

THE Viceroy's tour programme is still in an unfinished state, but it is settled that he will stay at Delhi for five days. From the Agra camp, His Excellency will go to Bhurtpore, Dig and Batesar, and will halt a day at Benares on his way to Calcutta, where his arrival is timed for December 9th.

THE total number of deaths in Calcutta registered during the week ending 16th August, was 206 against 188 and 215 in the two precheding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 20. There were 3 deaths from cholera against 5 and 3 in the two preceding weeks, the number is lower than the average of the past quinquenium by 8. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 88 and 19, respectively, against 86 and 12 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 24·8 per mille per annum against 23·9, the mean of the last five years.

RUMOUR says that Sir Auckland Colvin has recommended the establishment of a Chief Court of three Judges at Lucknow. Lord Lansdowne is opposed to the idea, but the India Office favours it. The Lucknow Bar entertain the worst fears about the abolition of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, as both on rent and civil side, under the re-organization scheme, much work has been lessened.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)
(SESSION 1890-91.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 26*th Inst.*, at 7⅓ P. M.
Subject: Expansion by Heat.

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Thursday*, the 28*th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Elasticity. Stress Equations in Polar and Cylindrical Co-ordinates.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., O. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 28*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Refraction of Light through Prisms.

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Friday*, the 29*th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Physical Optics: Principle of Huyghens; Spherical Waves

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
August 23rd, 1890. *Honorary Secretary*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1890.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

WHAT is truth asked Pilate of old, and the question seems to remain unanswered to this day. Mammon has apparently more worshippers than truth, whatever it may be, and in the every day transactions of life the latter is often sacrificed to the acquisition of sordid pelf. A perverse human nature, if not a taint of the original sin, affects dealings between man and man, and a manufacturer in civilized Europe has been found to be as much prone to deceive his customer, as the commonest trader in illiterate India. Here, even our City Fathers are but half-educated and half-witted, as they have lately been characterised; and it may not be a great reproach, if a shop-keeper attempts to pass a short-weight, or a goldsmith puts an extra quantity of alloy in the article manufactured by him. But it was certainly a matter of wonder that enlightened England should send out goods, short-weighted or short-measured; or that continental Europe, equally in the vanguard of nations, should pass on inferior stuffs as English 'Kidderministers' or 'Balbriggans'. Such practices became too demoralizing to escape notice any longer; and to prevent them the Merchandise Marks Act was passed by the Legislature.

The Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General so far back as 1st March 1889. Its cardinal principle was that there should be no 'false descriptions' of goods. Complaints arose that, manufacturers and exporters had not sufficient notice of the stringent provisions of the law, or rather of their stringent application, and the Act, if we mistake not, was practicably kept in abeyance for a time. Eventually in August following, certain regulations were notified under the authority of the Act, giving directions as to the extent to which allowances should be made, when the measurements in individual instances did not accord with the description, but it was distinctly provided that the average measurement should not fall short of the described measurement stamped on the goods. Herein the cardinal principle was not lost sight of. For instance, piece-goods or yarns might be shorter or longer than the stamped length within the prescribed limits, but the *average* length of the pieces or yarns was to tally exactly with the length stamped on the goods. Notwithstanding these equitable provisions, complaints seem to have been made that the necessary examinations by Customs Officers have become too detailed to be either agreeable or convenient to the mercantile community, and that a further allowance below the average length should be made in respect to yarns, and especially in respect to dyed yarns. To meet these complaints the Government of India appointed a Committee, to prepare draft instructions for the guidance of Customs Officers in connection with the working of the Act, and to make suggestions for the amendment of the directions issued to Criminal Courts under the Notification of August 1889.

The Committee have submitted their report; and we have perused it with much interest. The Committee propose to make the examinations intermittent and as little irksome and annoying to Importers as possible; to this there can be no objection provided care is taken to make such examinations real tests, and not superficial only so as to allow in time goods with 'false descriptions' to escape undetected. One of the regulations requires that piece-goods, found to be stamped, shall not be examined, with a view to test the accuracy of the stamping, except on information or when the Collector has reason to suspect that the stamping is false. A similar provision is made in respect to yarns. The Collector is not likely to act *suo motu*, for he will scarcely have any reason to entertain suspicions except on information, and the result will be that there will be no examinations unless a regular information is received. Such a result ought to be avoided, and we think the Collector ought to have the power to test the accuracy of the stamps on piece-goods, or of the description of yarns, at his own discretion. This discretion may not be often exercised, but still its existence will be sufficient to prevent fraudulent practices. Again, it has been urged that the stamping of silks and velvets, nets and gauzes, is likely to injure them, and it is proposed to specify the piece-goods which should be stamped, stuffs of the nature above indicated not being included. The law provides that piece-goods, which are ordinarily sold by length or by the piece, should be stamped; silks and velvets, nets and gauzes are sold by the length or by the piece, just as well as other piece-goods, and the former require as much protection as the latter generally. The injury likely to result from stamping might be prevented by substituting a label, to be affixed on the goods, giving the particulars required to be stamped, for the stamp itself. Document stamps are either impressed or bear an affixed label denoting the value, and the analogy may hold good, and a regulation providing that stamping under the law will include an affixed label, giving the particulars required to be stamped, will not, we think, be *ultra vires*. At all events if a change in the law is to be made, and it must be made if certain goods are to be excluded from the category of 'piece goods,'—it ought to be made on the lines we have indicated, the goods liable to injury from stamping being thus equally protected with other goods from the chances of a fraud being committed in respect of them.

Another hardship is referred to,—goods imported from continental Europe, to prevent their being taken for English goods, are required to have both the place and country of production indicated thereon. Importers apparently do not wish to disclose the name of the place of manufacture, as they are anxious to keep off competitors in the business; but, as Sir Forbes Adam has truly observed, "competitors will find fast enough for themselves, if it is in their interests to do so, where a thing is produced, and that it is useless to attempt to do so." The hardship is thus more imaginary than real, and to obviate this supposed hardship, it is not necessary to incur the trouble of amending the law, if such a course is not otherwise deemed advisable.

As respects the amendment of the directions for Criminal Courts, it was suggested in the interest of manufacturers that the average length of grey yarn should be accepted to be 820 yards though the recognised standard was 840 yards. Mr. Ashworth, the mercantile member of the Committee, strongly urged that the average should be laid down at least at 830 yards. The contention was surely unsound. The standard is accepted to be 840 yards to the hank, the directions already issued say that there may be variations in the length of particular hanks, but that the average shall not fall short of the standard. This is quite reasonable, and to admit a reduction in the average length is to open a door for fraud; it is to tell the spinners and exporters, "you may always pass 830 for 840 yards." We are glad the Committee do not accept the recommendation.

The case is somewhat different in the case of dyed yarns. The contention is that grey yarn shrinks in dyeing, and the suggestion made was to accept an average length of 800 yards for the standard length of 840 yards. The percentage of shrinkage has not been determined. The Glasgow dyers make it 5 and subsequently 4 per cent.; experiments made at Cawnpore show a percentage of 3 in bluedyed and 1½ in red-dyed yards, under the cold hand-dyeing process, no machinery being used; while those, undertaken by Messrs. Ralli Brothers of Manchester, under processes apparrently the same as those followed by the Glasgow dyers, have resulted in a shrinkage "not exceeding 1 per cent., and often very much less." This result may be, to our mind, fully relied on, and the demand made for relief seems quite exaggerated. The dyers have had ample time to make their consignments accord with the requirements of the law. Nobody contends that a reduction should be allowed in the described measurements of bleached piece-goods, because there is a shrinkage on the pieces in the grey state. We may here with advantage give an extract from a passage quoted by Mr. Beaufort of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce from a Manchester paper. The writer says:—"Supposing that the alleged shrinkage is founded upon fact, as there are good grounds to dispute, then the sellers of dyed yarns must meet the case exactly in the same way, as merchants have to meet it, when they undertake to sell a white shirting 40 inches wide and 40 yards long—*viz.*, buy it so many inches broader in the grey state, and so many yards shorter, corresponding with the nature of the finish required."

Here is the remedy, and we would wish to see such a remedy adopted, rather than that anything should be done in violation of the cardinal principle of the Act. We fully agree with the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, when adverting both to grey and dyed yarns, it says that "the Chamber adheres strongly to the principle that the integrity of the standard hank of 840 yards should be preserved, and that the proposed alteration of the Notification of August would in the opinion of the Chamber seriously imperil the maintenance of that principle." If any reduction should after all be allowed, it ought to be of a tentative character, and must cease after a limited period of time.

THE REFORMERS AT IT AGAIN.

THE death of Fulmani has afforded a new peg to our busy-bodies for raising the question of consent; and well it may. There is no such thing as natural morality. Our conceptions on the subject are all extrinsic; nothing intrinsic. Our ideas are mostly acquired from external sources. In the matter of marriage the oldest idea is of a feline nature. It is pure and simple capture; and the idea is so retentive that even good old Manu in his day could not shake it off. When classifying marriage under different heads, he could not call the simple capture, a capture, but a *paisachi* form of marriage, and emblems are even now preserved among the Aryan nations of the world—those among whom exogamous marriage is the rule—of the primitive idea of capture, and congregations even in civilized England still, in their churches, throw torn shoes at the capturer—the bridegroom. Civilized nations in all parts of the world have done much to discard the emblematic character of the marriage ceremony, but nothing has been done to drop the crude sexual idea of that ceremony. If Europeans now do not produce a soiled sheet as a tangible evidence of marriage and no marriage fees are paid, such as the *morgengabe* or the *osculum*, still the carnal idea is thickly set in the conception of marriage, and the word marriage conveys it in a vivid manner. Among Hindus, whatever may have been the case in primitive times, there is no such gross idea in our times. Young Bengal and Young India having, however, borrowed the word marriage, cannot do without feeling grosser part of it. Hence it is that many young men run wild when they talk of marriage. They forget that there is nothing in the ceremonial of marriage which can convey any idea of a gross or offensive nature. The ceremonial is the same as it is that of adoption, and its most prominent part is that of "the seven steps," typifying

the departure from one set of kith and kin to another. There is no exhibition of soiled sheets, or the obnoxious fees. There is no room, therefore, for the discussion of the details of the marriage rites; but hot-headed reformers and aspirants for the crown or at least the boys of reformation, cannot be satisfied with this, but must be for ever on the move. Our marriage rites may be more complicated than the banns in the English churches, or even the records in the Registrar's office. It would be more comfortable and convenient to settle every thing by some thing similar to the Scotch law of "marriage by repute," by a declaration at a private dinner table to half a dozen or less number of friends: "Allow me to introduce to you my wife"—or "here is my wife," sufficing for all nuptial ceremonies. In one sense this would be the height of blessing, but old Adam is still amongst us, and repudiation and disputes may create a world of troubles in regard to legitimacy, inheritance and succession to property, or even the support of women in pregnancy. We are aware of English cases having arisen which required verbal testimony of witnesses as to when conception took place of particular children, and for the stability of society and the suppression of scandals it is as well that there should be some precautions adopted at the time of marriage. Bishops are of this opinion, looking at the declaration of marriage contract being *null* and *void* for the neglect of petty details. Under the English law marriage after 12 o'clock A. M. is declared null and void, to avoid the risk of men coming in and making declarations under the influence of wine. It would be a curse to Native society to have such a law among us. It would be a grave dereliction of duty on the part of the heads of our society to run in quest of modifications of the Hindu marital law for the sake of convenient marriage. What would be a gain in one way would be a tenfold loss in another. And after all, apart from all ideas of convenience what are the evils which have sprung up in our marriage law in this particular? The Government may alter the age of consent, but it would not affect in any way our present law of marriage. The reformers want to alter the age *from* ten to twelve; let it be so, or let the lawgivers raise the lowest limit to the 21st year. It cannot affect the validity of our marriage law in any way. It would offer premium to the spread of unchastity very largely, but it can do us no good. Doubtless those who advocate the change of marital law at heart desire the encouragement of prostitution, or are led by fancies which are entirely mistaken. In a society constituted like that of ours let the marriage of the young girls be declared null and void for any shortcoming or any neglect of details, and a heavy tide of evils will rapidly flow in. The entire bulwark of the Hindu family system will at once be destroyed. The idea of making the Government the prosecutor, which means the Police, is revolting. Fancy the idea of a village Chowkidar being the prosecutor in cases which transpire in the bridal chamber, or suppose the guardian alone empowered to prosecute. The annoyance to the members of the family will be great, and scandal would be rife without doing the society any good. At present nature is in our favour. Charges cannot be framed in which young girls of an early age are concerned, but with the limit raised to 14 the risk of false indictive or extortional prosecutions will be rampant everywhere. We are familiar with the disclosures made by Mr. Stead in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and this will be frequent in our country to the disgrace of our community; while the protection that will be extended to young girls will be all moonshine. Women suffer not to any extent for outragous conduct in the bridal chamber, but English society has not as yet done enough to protect women from habitual drunkards and the hobnailed boots. Our enemies will certainly rejoice; but neither we nor civilization nor the public at large will gain any advantage whatsoever. It is a matter of rejoicing to us that the 10 year law has brought on no scandal. The good sense of society has been strong enough hitherto to protect us. And to replace it by a penal law would amount to the height of mischeivousness which cannot be contemplated without horrors. The result would be the eplacement of imprisonment by amercement. In theory the Hindu worked under the fear of religion, and English law cannot but replace it by fines. In breaches of Municipal laws which were formerly punished by a threat of religion we resort now to fines, and we know how ineffectual that has proved to be. In case of marriage the same break down is most noticeable. rich miscreants often do not care to defend cases of breaches of promise or the defilement of the marriage bed, because they can afford to pay the necessary amercement. As the law at present stands, the law about the age of consent is practically the safest and the wisest. If the limit of age do not always suffice, we can easily fall upon the clause which is a protection against personal injury, and that can cover illness and a variety of other causes, which come under the term of personal injury. We can make no improvement upon that which will be in any way honest, liberal and just. In so far the hue and cry raised is not really for the good of the community. In this connection it may not be amiss to notice that the rumour is spread by the *Englishman* to the effect that the Government is on the lookout for a representation from the heads of native society to put down the defect of the marriage laws of the Hindus. It is entirely unfounded. The evil which resulted in the case of Fulmani cannot come under the law as it stands, because the law covers only ten years, and it was legally proved that she was twelve years of age. Such as it is the offender in that case has been already punished, and nothing further is wanted. The rumour is due to a desire to make the natives compromise themselves by praying an alien Government to interfere in the matter of domestic rites. As for the noise made by the youngsters about the disgrace of the statute book they would do well to look to the disgrace which caste laws and Black Acts reflect upon their character. As for degeneracy of the race the youngsters should themselves put their shoulders to the wheel, and not cry for Jupiter to come to their help.

THE COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

Lord Cross, the Secretary of State for India, distributed prizes to the meritorious students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, on the 23rd ultimo. There was the usual gathering of Anglo-Indians on the occasion, and the local friends of the college turned up in strong force. General Sir Alexander Taylor, the President of the College, made his report for last year. He explained at some length the aims and objects of the institution, and drew the attention of his hearers to two of the most prominent changes in its working which have come about in recent years. Sir A. Taylor compared the aims of the college now in 1890 with what they were ten years ago, in 1880. The reader knows that the object with which the Cooper's Hill College was originally founded by the Duke of Argyll in 1871 was to educate engineers for the Indian Public Works Department; but now the institution does a great deal more. Its scope has been considerably widened. Ten years ago, with comparatively few exceptions, every student who came to the College in the end became a Public Works or a Telegraph officer in India. But the case is now different. Sir Alexander Taylor stated:—"There are many more engineer students here than are required as recruits for the Indian service. Those amongst them who want to get into the service compete for the appointments during the whole of their three years' course—not at one examination, but at something like a hundred. Those who in the end do not enter the Government service have of course to look out for other employment; and the very interesting question arises: What has been their success? Have they found the employment they want? In reply, I can say 'yes,' and they have found it in divers ways. A certain number of our most forward men have obtained commissions in the Royal Engineers, and have so made room in the Public Works for a similar number of those below them in the college who would not otherwise have got appointments. Some have obtained employment under the Government of Ceylon, and others have found work on railways and other engineering works in India or elsewhere, some with my help, some without it; while a few have entered the open professions and have in that way got a start in life." It will thus be seen that since 1880 the scope of the Cooper's Hill College has been greatly widened; but notwithstanding this great change in the aims and objects of the institution it has been a burden on the revenues of India during these ten years. When the students of the College exclusively entered the Indian Public Works and Telegraph Departments, there was some justification for making the Indian tax-payer pay for it. But now that it has become a college for the training of engineers for the whole British Empire, common fairness demands that the Imperial Exchequer should refund to the Indian Treasury the money that has been spent on the Cooper's Hill College since its establishment twenty years ago. It is all very well to say that the college is now a self-supporting institution; but we must not forget that from the beginning it has cost the Indian tax-payer something like a quarter of a million pounds sterling. India is justly entitled to get back this amount from the British Treasury.

The second great change to which Sir A. Taylor drew the attention of his hearers is in connection with the Forest Department of India. "In 1880," said Sir Alexander Taylor, "we had nothing to do with it. Its recruits were all trained in France at Nancy; now we supply them. The candidates are selected by the Civil Service Commissioners in the usual way annually, and then come here for their professional education as foresters. England as the headquarter of a school of forestry is at present at a disadvantage in being very, if not altogether, deficient in suitable training forests. It is asserted on all sides that a forester cannot be educated solely in the class-room a bit more than an engineer can. It is a necessity that he should also see and study in the forests the application of the principles he has learnt at College. Nor will every forest answer his purpose. He wants forests that have been under proper systematic treatment for a considerable time. Such forests can scarcely be said to exist in England for reasons on which I need not now enter, and in consequence every English student of forestry has to go abroad to complete the practical part of his education. This is not a matter of choice but of necessity, and must continue to be a necessity until systematically managed forests become available in the country. The result to us of this state of affairs is that we have to organise for our forest students an annual visit to the Continent. During it they see and study a selected series of the most instructive forests in Germany, Switzerland, Austria and France. This tour is made under the very distinguished guidance of Sir Dietrich Brandis and lasts three months. But though this arrangement is the best that can be made at present it is not altogether a satisfactory one, and is besides very expensive." Well, as the present arrangement for educating foresters for India in England is admittedly unsatisfactory it behoves the Government to consider whether it is not practicable to extend the basis of the Dehra Forest School so as to make it a proper place for training recruits for the Indian Forest Department. The Dehra School is doing excellent work in educating subordinate officers for the Forest Department. Its status can easily be raised to that of a college so as to answer the purpose of educating young men for the controlling staff of the Department at a small additional expenditure. But we suppose the Government will never entertain favourably any proposal of this kind, as its object is to presume the higher posts in the Forest, as in the Public Works and Telegraph Departments, as a monopoly for English youth.

After distributing the prizes, Lord Cross briefly addressed the students. His Lordship, of course, spoke highly of the work done during the past year, and then went on to say:—"When I look at you young fellows upon my word I envy you, and wish I were again of your age. You have got such a life before you out in India. I can conceive of no higher ambition than to do good work in such a country as that. What your President has told you is perfectly true, that you have not simply to achieve success in the practice of the learning and knowledge you have got here but more: to do what in you lies to show

what the conduct of an honest, manly Christian English gentleman is to those who may be placed below him or under his authority. The example you will thus set, due to the teaching you have got here, will do quite as much good to the people of India, and perhaps more, than anything you can do to them by the practice of your profession of engineer. The natives of India look up to an Englishman as the illustration of what is absolute truth, absolute justice, absolute strictness and integrity of conduct. Your President has told you that the missionaries find more hindrance from the evil example of Englishmen who have no morals than from anything else they have to encounter in seeking the salvation of natives. When you go out to India remember this place, remember the precepts delivered to you here, and above all things carry them into practice in your daily life." We hope very earnestly that the young men to whom Lord Cross gave this valuable advice will act on it during their Indian career. His Lordship was followed by Sir Alfred Lyall, who has succeeded General Richard Strachey as Chairman of the Public Works Committee at the India Office. Sir Alfred felt no hesitation in declaring from his experience and knowledge that engineers have an infinitude of opportunities in India. He observed:—"I do not know where a man serving under the English Crown will find such splendid scope for his profession, such a large field for his talents and such breadth and variety of work, taking the three main branches of your profession—railways, canals and public buildings—as in India. You have got to deal there with things on a large scale, with the force of nature in a very different form to that in which you find them here. * * * As to forests, you will have endless scope. We have been told that forests here are hardly known at all, and in spite of what we have been promised I do not believe you will have much opportunity in this branch of study unless you can manage to annex Windsor great forest as the special training ground on this college. But in India, * * * the forester will find those great primeval forests which will instruct and interest him in all sorts of ways. If so, why not steps be at once taken to raise the status of the Dehra forest school to that of a college with a view to enabling it to train recruits for the higher posts in the Indian Forest Department?" We pause for a reply.

MR. TAWNEY'S MORAL TEXT-BOOK.

THE English Entrance Course for 1890 is Mr. Tawney's Moral Text-Book. Has Mr. Tawney solved the problem of the Government of India? Two grand Resolutions by two successive Viceroys on Moral Education startled the world. We felt that an epoch, a sort of Ethical Judgment Day, was nigh, and the heavens and earth would pass away with a great noise. Prophecies were held out of the advent of millenial publications, and "Mr. Tawney's Bible" was announced with a flourish of trumpets that re-called Jo Smith's introduction of the Book of Mormons. But now we have "Mr. Tawney's Bible" before us, and feel the millenium is as far from arriving as ever. Mr. Tawney's Book is an excellent compilation, such as one might expect from a scholar of his ripeness, but there is no sign in it of overmuch ethics, nor does it apparently fall in line with the amiable suggestions of the Government of India. If the two exhaustive Resolutions of the Home Department did not come out, we believe the Entrance Course of the Calcutta University would remain just the same as Mr. Tawney has made it. The compilations are just from the same authors, the pieces selected are just of the same kind. Either, therefore, the Resolutions were out of place, or in professing to carry them out the Education Department has thought fit to ignore them. The University Entrance Course has never been, so far as we remember, an immoral compilation, and Mr. Tawney has not tried to make it more moral. Will that satisfy Government? Perhaps the principle underlying Mr Tawney's book is to teach morality by example and not by precept. But in all teaching of this kind it ought to be borne in mind that as precept without personal example tends to become abstract, and therefore inoperative, so repeated examples without the binding force of intelligible principle, tend to degenerate into mere stories, and thus become equally inoperative. The great influence of truly religious books is because they illustrate precept with example, and example with precept. Judging from this point of view Mr. Tawney's Moral Text-Book is a heap of virtuous gossip, which, to its youthful readers, will have no more force than the hundreds of other examples they must have come across in their previous courses of study. It is to our minds a shortcoming of the Education Department to undervalue the sanctions of sacred precepts and the authority of teachings which carry with them the weight of great names held in general reverence. We do not believe in abstract teaching as such, it is never fully understood by the young, but definite principles, amply exemplified by personal instances, are forcible and easily remembered. Mr. Tawney has evidently taken pains to select his examples, and has no doubt estimated the worth of the virtues they are meant to teach. If this be so, the chief virtue which he wishes to inculcate in the mind of the Bengali Youth is, strange to say, the military virtue. Of the 270 pages of prose pieces in the Course, 102 pages are filled with the achievements of British warriors, both on land and sea, besides odd pieces of warlike poetry. If these examples produce any effect, the effect will be to kindle a thirst of military glory in the breast of Young Bengal. Did the Government Resolutions contemplate such a result? We should, of course, like to be a fighting race. But will Government give us a military education? The study of the constitutional history of European nations has sown the seed of political agitation in the country, which so many of our rulers, perhaps Mr. Tawney one of the number, deprecate. Now, Mr. Tawney's Moral Text-Book supplements the spirit of political agitation with the ambition for military glory! And the most logical part of the whole arrangement is that the Government of India, on whose suggestion Mr. Tawney prepares this Text Book, meets these rising aspirations not only by disarming the whole nation, but denying to the very elect among our educated youth even the privilege of volunteering! Mr. Tawney, who is a notorious humorist, probably intends to administer moral training as well as awaken the the sense of national humour. Only before indulging in this huge practical joke Mr. Tawney ought to have thought twice before undertaking to infuse combativeness into the already too combative dispositions of our young men. If they were allowed volunteering and had access to a few ounces of gun powder, firing any amount of blank cartridges would do no body any harm, but this military spirit taught in Mr. Tawney's book would perhaps lead to rhetorical shots, and the shedding of ink, harmless enough in our estimation, not so harmless perhaps in the estimation of the Government of India. They will think moral training is not so harmless a pastime after all!

MR. BRADLAUGH ON INDIA.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S own paper, the *National Reformer*, contains an interesting article from his pen entitled "England in Asia." The main object of this article is apparently to make the English public acquainted with a few leading facts relating to India, which is the brightest jewel in the British diadem. To give them an idea of the extent of their dominions in Asia, Mr. Bradlaugh points out that India, including the Native States, has roughly an area of 1,500,000 square miles and a population of about 270 millions; and that, excluding the Feudatory States which are governed by their own Chiefs under the general control of the Paramount Power, the revenue of British India for 1890-91 is estimated, in round numbers, at 85½ crores of rupees and the expenditure at 85 crores. In 1878 the gross revenue was 62 crores and the gross expenditure 66 crores. In twelve years the revenue has risen by 13 crores, or at the rate of more than a crore per annum. At the same time the Public Debt has enormously increased. The total indebtedness of the Government of India is now roughly estimated at 204 crores. The augmentation of this debt, Mr. Bradlaugh shows, is remarkable. In 1840 it was 40 crores; in 1857 it was 52 crores, and in 1878 it was 146 crores. It will thus be seen that there has been a most serious increase in the indebtedness of India. It is fair to say that much of the later additions to the Public Debt has been applied to the construction of railways and irrigation works. But at the same time we must remember that every one of these public works, at the time it was undertaken, was regarded as reproductive; but it is notorious that many of them do not yield a return sufficient to meet the interest on the capital expended, and the deficit is a charge upon the revenues of the Empire. The so-called reproductive public works constructed out of borrowed money have in nine cases out of ten proved unproductive, and, therefore, represent another item of expenditure. It must not be forgotten that the indebtedness of India will continue to be augmented by two distinct causes, as Mr. Fawcett has shown. He observes:—"In the first place, as there is no surplus of ordinary revenue beyond ordinary expenditure, every such contingency as war or famine is certain to lead to the debt being increased; and, secondly, so long as the present policy is continued of constructing public works out of borrowed money the loans which are raised for these works represent constant additions to the debt of India." This state of things is calculated to cause grave anxiety when it is remembered that India is entirely without any financial reserve, and all the sources of fresh taxation are so exhausted that no effort could be made to obtain additional revenue. Indeed, whenever there is any occasion for exceptional expenditure, it could only be met by borrowing.

This being the case, the gravity of the financial situation in India should always receive the careful and attentive consideration of Parliament. It is generally admitted that when the Government of India was transferred from the Company to the Crown, many saf-guards for economy were swept away, and the substitutes which took their place have proved to be comparatively ineffective. The expectation that Parliament would exercise proper control over Indian affairs has been sadly disappointed; and the Government of India has become practically irresponsible. Mr. Bradlaugh, in his article under notice, institutes an interesting and instructive contrast between India and the Colonies in regard to Parliamentary control. He writes:—"From the administration of all the British colonies, save one, there is always opportunity of appeal to the House of Commons. In the case of the constitutional colonies the appeal is rare and not lightly allowed. In the case of the crown colonies the appeal is frequent. The original going into Supply, the Colonial vote, often the Foreign Office Vote, and the various votes on account, provide occasions, besides those obtainable by the ballot, on which Colonial grievances may be more or less fully submitted for the judgment of Parliament. The exception is that of our vast Indian Empire, in which case audience of grievance is limited to the accident of the ballot. None of the Indian expenditure is voted by the House of Commons; none of the Indian official salaries are within its control. 'Grievance before Supply' is a doctrine which has application to questions affecting the Secretary of State for India in Council, or any of his subordinates. As a matter of fact, the Indian Budget Statement, on which no Resolution in general policy can be moved, is communicated to Parliament at the fag-end of the Session, when general business is terminated, and the array of empty benches shows that numbers have already anticipated the commencement of the holidays." The Indian Budget which furnishes the only opportunity for discussion on the system of financial administration in India, is laid before Parliament at a time when it is impossible that any attention should be given to it. The farce of making the Budget is, indeed, played before empty benches. Formerly, Hon'ble members could take advantage of the Budget debate to draw the attention of the House to all sorts of grievances or to discuss the general policy of Indian administration; but even that privilege has been withdrawn. As matters now stand, if the farce of laying the Indian Budget before the House of Commons were done

away with altogether, it would be no great loss to the people of this country.

In the concluding part of the article under notice, Mr. Bradlaugh gives a brief account of the National Congress movement. He observes:—"The future of England in Asia will be, in my opinion, much affected by the attitude of our governing classes towards this Congress movement. Our danger is not from Russia in Asia, although England and Russia have come very close by the respective annexations of the last two generations. A generously governing Britain need not fear ousting by Russia, if the 270,000,000 of people under its rule and influence once learn that their interests and their hopes are best secured under British rule. There is no other European power whom, to-day, we need regard in Asia with that fear of France which 120 years ago influenced Lord Clive. Danger from China there might be both to England and to Russia, if the pressure outwards of her teeming millions should bring conflict where the border lines are conterminous. Yet this is relatively so far away, that if we win the heart and brain of India gradually to the higher standard of European civilization, letting it have higher functions as it trains its highest faculties, then the twentieth century may see an Indian Empire maintained by us solely because our Indian fellow-subjects wish it." Although the Princes and people of India have many grievances which demand redress, they do not for a moment wish to exchange British rule for any other, for they know well that the English are the best foreign masters they can possibly have. The Maltese proverb which says that "the English are bad but all other nations are worse" exactly expresses the feelings of the Indian people towards their rulers.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

MR. JUSTICE PRINSEP, and not Mr. Justice Wilson as has been erroneously stated by some contemporaries, will preside at the September Criminal Session. The calendar will be a considerably heavy one, as the Chartered Bank Fraud case will be included in it, as well as the Jain Defamation case in all probability. Mr. Jackson has been retained in both, but the services of other senior counsel are not available. Messrs Woodoffe and Evans left for England by the last mail and Mr. Bonnerjee follows them by the next.

The High Court will be closed from to-day to Wednesday on account of the Musulman festival of Mohurum.

MR. RAMPINI goes back to his appointment as District Judge of Burdwan.

IT is said that no more appointments of the Statutory Service will be made. What may be the reason of this?

MR. C. G. VANSITTART, Assistant Accountant General of Bengal, goes on one year's leave. Mr. I. C. Bose will officiate for him.

THE Calcutta Psyco-religious Society have presented Mr. Harte of the Theosophical Society with an address of welcome.

THE Calcutta Corporation has just passed a grant of Rs. 8000 for the current year towards the expenses of the Calcutta Public Library. On Monday last the Executive Committee of the Libery appointed Babu Bipin Chandra Pal to be its Librarian.

BABU Trailokyanath Bose of Shambazar has taken his assessment appeal to the Small Cause Court under the new Municipal Act and tendered evidence. Although this was meant to be a test case the Municipality has taken all possible technical objections, one of them being that evidence is not admissible in evidence. Mr. Palit, who appeared for the Appellant, argued for two whole days that whatever the effect of such a contention might be under the Civil Procedure Code, it does not hold water under a special law like the Municipal Act. In support of his argument he referred to many English cases in which evidence was admitted in appeal from the Justices of the Peace to Quarter Sessions, which are exactly analogous to the present case. Mr. Sconce has taken time to consider his judgment on this point.

THE Sobhabazar Sporting Club has scored another signal victory and we congratulate our young friends on it. Their opponents this time were the Mariners.

THE Hon. Mr. John Halliday goes on leave this week; Sir Henry Harrison will carry on the duties, and there will probably be no officiating appointment.

MR. BEAMES is engaged on his special work connected with Police Reform in Calcutta. The full complement of the Committee has not yet been appointed.

ACCORDING to a New York telegram American wheat and corn have reached prohibitive prices, and exporters decline to buy in consequence.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his high appreciation of the public spirit and liberality of Babu Udit Narain Sing, of Handwah, in subscribing Rs. 26,000 towards the completion of the Bhagulpore water-works, and a further sum of Rs. 10,000 in aid of the Leper Asylum Fund.

THE coolie law of Assam is not likely to undergo any important change if the Chief Commissioner's views are entirely accepted by the Government of India. He has recently addressed a despatch to that Government on the subject.

A RUMOUR is abroad to the effect that Sir Charles Elliot will succeed Sir Auckland Colvin as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, and that the post of Hon'ble Member in the Public Works will fall to Sir Bradford Leslie. The report, we learn, is without foundation.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on Monday. The Queen's Speech says that her foreign relations are friendly and mentions the treaties which have been concluded, and also says that the Newfoundland question is seriously occupying the attention of the Government. The speech then recapitulates different measures of the session.

THE *Statesman* says:—"We observe that, as a result of the late opium frauds on the Banks, the Local Board of Revenue has, after consultation with the principal firms, concerned in the opium trade, decided to prohibit absolutely the treatment of shipment passes of opium as transferrable. Accordingly, at the time of cancelling a pass or delivery-order, the last endorsement on it will henceforth be stamped final." The results of the Bank case are, we are afraid, more far reaching than this. The Board's order will have a baneful effect on the trade. The right remedy of the evil complained of is not partial and half-hearted measures like this. Greater strictness and better supervison in all departments of the Banks concerned are necessary, and we trust they will be insisted on.

IT is rumoured that the Bank of Bengal owing to its lax dealings has offended the Government in no small a measure and that the Paper Currency and similar other offices have been ordered to be very strict in their transactions with it.

THE following is going the round of some of our Calcutta contemporaries:—"It has often been wondered where a number of well-known Calcutta loafers, who had no houses to resort to, spend the night. Enquiries were recently set on foot, and it has been ascertained that the Durwan of a certain church in Calcutta was in the habit of allowing these men to sleep on the benches of the church, and charge them one anna each for the night's accommodation." The tone of the paragragh is that the Durwan has done something reprehensible. We trust our Christian contemporaries do not blame the Durwan for allowing shelter to the homeless in the House of God, though his conduct certainly is blameable in charging the poor waifs therefor. Hindu temples are always open for the reception, accommodation and feeding of the needy.

THE Chartered Bank Fraud Case was formally committed to the Sessions on Saturday. Mr. Jackson, who has been retained on behalf of Babu Shama Churn Sen, urged on Thursday last on behalf of his client that no *prima face* case had been made out against him. But the Magistrate referred to the prisoner's confession which had been put in with regard to which Mr. Jackson replied that any number of confessions did not do away with the necessity of substantive proof. The Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossein observed that Babu Abinash Chunder would continue to be enlarged on bail.

MAHARAJA DALIP SINGH wrote to the Queen, expressing his contrition for his disloyal conduct for the past few years. Her Majesty, with the approval of the Cabinet, has granted him pardon. If the Maharaja survives his present illness, the Queen's pardon will restore the sympathies of his countrymen to him. It is stated that the Maharaja was urged by his family to express repentance to the Queen. Her Majesty extended a pardon which was conditional on his renouncing all claim to Lahore or any part of the Punjab. The Maharaja remains in the Continent. Confirmation of the news that the Queen has pardoned him has been received by the Government of India.

A MADRAS telegram to the *Statesman* says that the *Hindu*, in discussing the question as to who shall preside over the next Congress, mentions Mr. Caine, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Sir Richard Garth, and Sir William Hunter as likely candidates for the honour, but questions the wisdom of having an Englishman as a president again, as the Congress is a native movement and should have a native president. The native gentlemen mentioned as suitable for the position are Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter of Calcutta, the Hon'ble Mr. K.E. Nulkar of Poona, and Mr. S. Subramania Iyer of Madras." The discussion is premature and may prove injurious.

THE first meeting of the Congress Reception Committee was held at the British Indian Association rooms at 5 P. M., on Saturday last, under the presidency of Mr. Swinhoe. The following gentlemen were appointed to form an Executive Committee:—

Maharaja Bahadoor Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I.
Maharaja Sir Narendra Kishna Bahadoor, K. C. I. E.
Raja Rajendralala Mitra, C. I. E.
Raja Durga Churn Law, C. I. E.
Raja Peari Mohun Mukerji, C. I. E.
Sir Romesh Chandra Mitter, K. C. I. E.
Babu Jadu Lal Mullick.
Babu Issur Chunder Mitter.
Babu Saligram Singh.
Dr. Mahendralal Sircar.
Mr. Swinhoe.
Babu Kali Charan Banerji.
Babu Narendra Nath Sen.
W. C. Bonnerji Esq.
A. M. Bose Esq.
Monmohun Ghose Esq.
R. D. Mehta Esq,
Babu Mati Lal Ghosh.
Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghosh.
Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose.
Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikri, Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, J. Ghosal Esq. } *Secretaries.*
Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari.—*Treasurer.*

MR. HARRINGTON'S incenerators have undergone somewhat strong practical tests during the last heavy rains and the results seem to be satisfactory. A sub-committee of the Corporation paid it an official visit on Tuesday last to test the accuracy of the report submitted to it in one

of the recent meetings of the General Committee. According to a contemporary Dr. Sanders is of opinion that the incinerator should not be in the Circular Road, so close to Calcutta, but should be placed at Dhappa, or further out in the suburbs. The Commissioners at a prior meeting passed a resolution by which the burnt stuff was submitted to analysis in order to find whether it contained any fertilising power, so that it could be sold for manure; but it has been found that all the fertilising power is destroyed. It can, however, be used for filling up tanks, and other like purposes. Mr. Harrington believes that it would be superior to *soorkee* for mortar-making, but it has not been heard if his theory has been put to a practical test, although it is worth trying. There will be another inspection to-morrow.

THE interment of the remains of the late Cardinal Newman was conducted on Tuesday with imposing services.

WE are credibly informed that the Honorary Magistrate who had been summoned in a recent Calcutta Sessions Court to prove the dying declaration of a man, was examined only as to his own signature. When the prosecution desired to ask him as to whether the Police were present when the declaration was made the question was very rightly disallowed by the learned presiding Judge, as it was a proper question to be put in cross examination. It is inconceivable that the prosecution in "exercise of its discretion" should have unnecessarily inconvenienced a gentleman for the purpose of proving a fact of which under law judical cognisance is to be taken. If of course the circumstances of the case required anything special to be proved, no body would be entitled to make a grievance of it. The hardship in this particular instance was considerably augmented in that the magistrate in question was in mourning and could appear in court only in undress—a fact which was repeatedly represented to the Prosecution, but which was ignored with supreme indifference. It is urged that Stipendiary Magistrates are liable to be called as witnesses in the Sessions Court just as any unpaid magistrate—a proposition which no body in his senses would think of challenging if the exigencies of the case required it. The question, however, is as to whether the case in question was one in which any magistrate, no matter stipendiary or otherwise, *need* have been called. If as a matter of fact stipendiaries had been called in all similar cases their legitimate duties would be seriously interfered with, for they would have to attend almost every Sessions Court throughout the year. The matter, we understand, is no longer in the hands of the High Court but of the Bengal Government, and we trust some principles will be laid down to avoid an unnecessary and undesirable discount being put upon unpaid magisterial service.

THE *Statesman* says:—

"An important appointment in the gift of the municipal Commissioners of Calcutta has been rendered vacant by the untimely death of Babu Devendra Nath Dutt, jute-inspector. As the late incumbent was drawing over Rs. 200 a month, the appointment, if the salary is still maintained at that figure, will have to be made by the Commissioners in meeting; but a correspondent, who is well informed in municipal affairs, writes to us to say that a proposition will be put forward at the meeting of General Committee this afternoon to reduce the salary by fully one half, with a small sum as travelling allowance. The duties of the office, it is true, are not very heavy, in fact, they are said to be particularly light, but the temptations surrounding it are great, and it is open to doubt whether the Commissioners would be well advised in reducing the pay of the appointment. Our correspondent tells us that up to date over 200 applications have been received, and that there are several very respectable candidates among them, but it is unlikely that any of these men will accept the appointment on a reduced salary. Strong canvassing has, of course, been going on for votes on behalf of three or four of the more prominent candidates. Amongst these is the relation of two Government medical practitioners of this city, and a member of a well-known zemindar family in Bengal, and an European. But if the salary is reduced, neither of these gentlemen, nor other equally eligible candidates, will come to accept the appointment. Our correspondent thinks it would be unwise to reduce the salary and that it would be best to call for candidates and appoint the man best fitted for the post, that is one (whether European or native) in whose integrity the Commissioners can place implicit reliance."

The General Committee on Saturday last decided, however, not to reduce the pay. Their proceedings will be confirmed at the general meeting on Thursday next. More than 200 candidates, we are told, are already in the field.

THE *Englishman* says that no official intimation has as yet been received of the intended visit of the Czarewitch to India.

ON Friday last the *Sradh* of the late Babu Bhagabati Charan Ghose of Mulunga was performed in a way that deserves to be noted and remembered. The ceremony was performed with the permission of the assembled guests by Mr. N. N. Ghose, barrister-at-Law and Editor of the *Indian Nation*. Mr. Ghose whose moral courage we cannot sufficiently admire and commend rose above the petty prejudices of his England-returned friends and showed that to comply with the requirements of one's society and community is not superstition though the reverse certainly is. He had performed the required *prayaschitta* which fitted him to take part in his lamented father's obsequies and he observed the mourning in due form. In consultation with, and with the approval of, his caste-leaders, therefore, he called on the *elite* of the society, all of whom readily responded to his invitation and by their presence in the *Sradh Sabha* restored him to caste. Mr. Ghose like the dutiful son he has proved himself to be performed the last rites of his father with due *eclat*. He has rendered an important service to the society inasmuch as he afforded it an opportunity to demonstrate in no equivocal manner, that whosoever will recognise its sovereignty and will duly fulfil its requirments, absurd and superstitious as they may appear, will be taken back into its bosom.

THE *Indian Daily News* has some strong remarks about costs of arbitration, as will appear from the following extract. 'A case come before the Judge (Wilson, J.) sitting on the (Civil) Original Side of the High Court a few days ago which illustrates the terrible expenses of arbitrations under the Civil Procedure Code. Last year a suit was brought before Mr. Justice Norris for partition of a large landed estate belonging to a well-known Hindoo family. That kind-hearted Judge, with a strong disinclination to encourage disputes between brothers, suggested that an amicable arrangement might be come to, and advised reference to arbitration. Accordingly a leading barrister, who commanded the confidence of all parties, was nominated arbitrator; another gentleman of the long robe was appointed receiver, and the matter was referred to them, the Court doubtless believing that a friendly settlement would without much difficulty be arrived at, and ancestral property be saved from wasteful expenditure. After nearly eight months of litigation before the arbitrator, the award has been made. But instead of the good hearted Judge being able to say "how pleasant it is to see relatives agree," the attempt to file the award has been accompanied with an application to *set it aside*. In the very opening of the case on Monday last, the counsel who supported the award referred to the "enormous cost" which it had involved. Instead of an amicable adjustment, the "whole thing," said the learned counsel addressing the Bench, "was fought out precisely as it would have been fought out had it come before the Court." Where, then, lay the difference? Why, simply in this, that the arbitrator himself had to be paid some Rs. 14,000, to say nothing of the Rs. 5,000 paid to his clerk and the interpreter. We understand that the entire cost of arbitration, which appears to have been directed to the inquiry whether the property belonging to the estate in Calcutta was *debuttur*, did not fall short of a lakh and a quarter (1,25,000) of Rupees, made up almost entirely of counsels' and attorneys' fees.

OUR contemporary goes on to say:—"Is it not difficult to account for this. Let us look for a moment at some of the causes which operate to make an arbitration, such as this one, so much more expensive than a regular suit would be: although, from the absence of court fees, one might have anticipated the opposite result. First, there is the fact already adverted to, *viz.*, that the arbitrator and his officers have to be paid. In this case, they cost about Rs. 19,000. Nothing is of course charged for the services of a judge trying a regular suit. In the second place, as far as we can learn, the days during which an arbitration proceeds are not full working days of six hours each. In the present case, two hours in the morning on Mondays and Thursdays, and four hours on Saturday evenings, were all that was allowed for the work. A day's attendance on the part of counsel would mean, therefore, much less here than it would in court. In the third place, there is a multiplication of meetings, mainly for the cross-examination of witnesses, which may be spun out indefinitely. In the present case, it was stated that there were 22 or 23 such meetings. But the chief cause of expense—that which gives deadly effect to the worst parts of this quasi-judicial machinery, and full scope to the bill-making propensity incarnate in some attorney's offices—was the litigious spirit of the parties concerned. The old adage that when brothers are at feud their contentions are "like the bars of a castle" was fully exemplified here.'

WE are not prepared to say that the above remarks are unwarranted or uncalled for, though we have every reason to believe that the proverbially much abused attorney's in-pocket bill of costs was anything but alarming. The arbitrator charged 10 gold mohurs or 170 Rupees for each sitting of 2 hours while the usual fee on such occasions is only half as much. Counsels' fees were proportionate and all possible opportunity must have been taken for prolonging the proceedings as the fat calf was about to slip out of the hands of the "profession." The initial mistake was in going to arbitration at all, for arbitration rarely succeeds where there is any thing like strain of feeling. That is exactly the reason why we cannot persuade ourselves that the Zemindary Punchayet Association is likely to do much good. It would be wiser to try and cut down the costs of litigation proper for people when in a particular frame of mind will proceed to litigation. We are glad to notice that the question is engaging the attention of Parliament, and we trust something practical will be done. The Court fees are capable of a large reduction as we have repeatedly tried to point out and Counsels' fees for the most part are prohibitive. Abolition or curtailment of the jurisdiction of the Original Side of the High Court or any measure of that description is not the panacea of the litigant's woe.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "it is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne. It furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store keepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Extract

THE KASHMIR DEBATE.

(*India.*)

Much of our space to-day is taken up with a *verbatim* report of the debate in the House of Common, on April 3, initiated by Mr. Bradlaugh, respecting the deposition of the Maharajah of Cashmere. The speeches have been reviewed and corrected by the several speakers. The debate will well repay perusal. Much indignation will be felt by all who know the whole facts—unfortunately, at present these are only a small number—at the speeches made in support of the Government of India. Sir John Gorst's speech may be passed over as being the kind of thing which would naturally be expected from him : his performances in the House have shown how complete a master he is of the art of making the worse appear the better part. Sir Richard Temple, too, may be ignored. The blunders this legislator makes when he addresses Parliament on Indian topics render him a quality which may be wholly neglected in any summing up of forces. Mr. Bradlaugh introduced his subject with marked ability, and told a story which the Under-Secretary of State made no attempt to answer. All that Sir John Gorst did was to select those portions of the carefully-edited documents from the Government of India which he had laid on the table, that seemed to tell against the Maharajah, and to wholly ignore the real facts of the situation. To the question of an indignant reformer :—

"Think you Truth a farthing rushlight, to be pinched out when you will,
With your deft official fingers, and your politician's skill?"

Sir John Gorst's habitual manner furnishes a ready answer in the affirmative. This quality was never more conspicuously displayed even by Sir John Gorst than it was on this occasion. We do not hesitate to say—with a full knowledge of all that the Government of India have cared to urge in their own justification, and some other things known to them (and to us) as well—that such a defence as was put forward to cover the seizure and control of Cashmere is one which, if there were such a thing as a Court of Righteouness to take cognizance of the affairs of nations, would secure the complete condemnation of the Indian authorities. No doubt there is a Court which, in a way, makes for righteousness. But it meets seldom. It passes sentence and inflicts judgment only after a long course of ill-doing ; even then, in a blind fashion it often punishes the comparatively innocent rather than the actually guilty parties. We do not hesitate to say that there is not a scrap of evidence which would authorise the Indian Government to take the step towards the Maharaja Pertab Singh which it did take. To this we must add, regarding such evidence as is relied upon, that like evidence in equal or greater measure in respect to the British Indian Government itself abounds, and would, if there were a stronger power available—if, indeed, there were such a thing as a Providence really controlling the affairs of men and of nations—lead to the deposition of British authority in India. But, alas! such Providence as there is does not appear to do aught except to lay its heavy hand upon those who have few battalions. Several good speeches were made in support of Mr. Bradlaugh's motion. Mr. W. A. Hunter put Sir John Gorst into one or two curious difficulties, while Sir William Plowden, in a dignified and effective speech, left the Government wholly defenceless. There was a big blunder in the debate. The figure which made the blunder sat on the Opposition Front Bench. Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, for a few months Under-Secretary of State for India in Mr. Gladstone's 1886 Administration, allowed himself to be cajoled by Sir John Gorst into supporting the action of the Indian authorities. A feebler speech than that delivered by Sir U. K. Shuttleworth has not often been heard in Parliament. It served a purpose, however, which may a stronger speech might have failed to secure. Having held a position in the India Office, Sir Ughtred was supposed to have a special knowledge of the circumstances, or at least to be able to say what was or was not the value of the published papers. He was supposed to have expert power. A number of Liberal members, too indolent to inquire into the facts for themselves, ranged themselves behind this ex-official, and looked to him for a sign ; they received a sign and voted against an act of justice because "Shuttleworth had looked into the matter and was satisfied" As a matter of fact, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth had not looked into the matter in the proper sense of the word. All he did was to glance at the carefully-edited papers sent home by the Government of India. Even if he had read these with the care and acumen which the public have a right to expect from one who has occupied so important a position as that of Under-Secretary of State for India, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth would have seen that the Indian authorities were self-condemned in their own defence. There is nothing—we repeat emphatically, there is nothing—in the papers published, which justified, for a single moment, the deposition of the Cashmere ruler. The real reasons for that act are to be found in other circumstances. These circumstances are mentioned in the papers, but unfortunately, Sir Ughtered Kay-Shuttleworth does not appear to have been able to see them. All the same, they are there The skillful editing to which the papers were subjected could not wholly conceal what really appears to have been the object aimed at.

We need not say more now on his matter. The last has not, by any means, been heard of the deposition of the Maharajah of Cashmere for no sufficient cause shown or even for any existent cause. His condemnation unheard will form the occasion of persistent effort on the part of those who are jealous not only for the right but also for the good name of Britain. That good name has been tarnished by the course which has been taken. A work of more than two hundred pages, the shape of an Open Letter to Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, and giving in an Appendix every line of the papers, published by the Indian Government in their defence, with a *verbatim* report of the debate, has just appeared. We are requested to state that copies of the same can be had on application personally or by post, to the Indian Political Agency, 25, Carven Street, Charing Cross.

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." —Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cookin, M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept, 1889). "Great advantage to strong memory; incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley.' Able to give gist of a book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B. A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R. N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-uddin Khan. "Invaluable." —J. J. Francis, Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette* 4th Feb., 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs 76 ; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq. Calcutta ; or to Prof. LOISETTE. 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

EASY OF DEMONSTRATION.

AN APPARENT MYSTERY FULLY ACCOUNTED FOR BY SCIENTIFIC FACTS.

THE question has frequently been asked, why that most popular of medicines, Warner's "SAFE" Cure, is so universally efficacious in so many different diseases?

The reason is this : the diseases have a common cause, and a remedy that can affect the cause, permanently cures all the diseases. Unlike any other organ in the body, the kidney, when diseased, may itself be free from pain, and the very fact that it is not painful leads many people to deny that it is diseased. But medical authorities agree that it can be far gone with disease and yet give forth no pain. This is because the organ has few nerves of sensation, which are the only means of conveying the pain. Thus, unconsciously diseased, it affects the whole system. We do not open a watch to see if it is going : we look at the hands or note the accuracy of its time. So we need not open the kidney to see if it is diseased ; we study the condition of the system.

Now, then, kidney disease produces any of the following common and unsuspected symptoms: backache, tired feelings, fluttering and pain in the heart, fickle appetite, sour stomach, loss of memory, dropsical swellings, scalding sensations, albumen and tube casts in the water, short breath, pleurisy, and bronchial affections.

These are the chief disorders or symptoms caused by a diseased condition of the kidneys. Now, then, isn't it clear to you that the kidneys, being the cause of all these derangements, if they are restored to health by the great specific, Warner's "SAFE" Cure, the majority of the above ailments will disappear? There is no mystery about it. It does cure many bad states of the system precisely as we have indicated. When the kidneys are diseased, and fail to perform their proper functions, the albumen, or life property of the blood, escapes through their walls and passes away in the water, while the urea, or kidney poison, remains, and it is this kidney poison in the blood, that, circulating throughout the entire body, affects every organ, and produces all the above symptoms.

These are scientific facts, and from the way we have set them forth, it will plainly be seen that the statement we make that "Warner's 'SAFE' Cure is the most effective remedy ever discovered for the greatest number of human diseases," is justified. People have a dreadful fear of Bright disease, but we can tell them from our own experience that it is the ordinary kidney disease that produces no pain that is to-day the greatest enemy of the human race. Great and all powerful, because in nine cases out of ten its presence is not suspected by either the medical man or the victim! The prudent man who finds himself troubled month after month with little odd aches and ailments that perplex him, ought not to hesitate a moment as to the real cause of his disease. If he will give himself thorough constitutional treatment with Warner's "SAFE" Cure and Warner's "SAFE" Pills he will get a new lease of life, and justify in his own experience, as hundreds of thousands have done, that 90 per cent. of human deseases are really attributable to a deranged condition of the kidneys, and that they will disappear when these organs are restored to health. Warner's "SAFE" Cure can be had of all chemists and at the Bazaars or H Ballantine Dr. sons, Bombay Calcutta and Rangoon.

MR. ROBERT HOTZ of Simla, photographer by appointment to His Excellency the most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne Viceroy and Governor-General of India

13-5 Government Place, East, Calcutta.

Special arrangements made for Zenana ladies

Inspection of Specimen invited. 238

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*August* 22, 1890.

GENERAL.—Mr T W Richardson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hughly, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the General, Revenue, and Statistical Departments, during the absence, on leave, of Mr W Maude, or until further orders.

Babu Gopal Chundra Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hughly, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Serampore Sub-Division, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr T W Richardson, or until further orders.

Babu Hira Lal Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, is appointed to have charge of the Uluberiah Sub-Division in Howrah.

Babu Nanda Mal Bagchi, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Uluberiah, Howrah, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the District of Pubna.

Babu Jagendro Nath Bandopadhya, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is transferred to the Serajgunge Sub-Division of that District.

Mr A Smith, Commissioner, Presidency Division, is allowed leave for one month and seventeen days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr E V Westmacott, Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Presidency Division, in addition to his own duties during the absence, on leave, of Mr A Smith, or until further orders.

Babu Bhoirab Nath Palit, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jalpaiguri, is allowed leave for two months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extention of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 2nd July, 1890.

Babu Juggut Chundra Shome, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Midnapore.

Babu Krishna Dyal Pramanik, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Brahmanberiah, Tipperah, is transferred temporarily to the Sudder Station of the District of Chittagong.

Mr F C Barnes, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Calcutta, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extention of leave for three months on medical certificate.

Mr L P Shirres, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Noakhally, is allowed leave for one month under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 31st instant.

Mr C G H Allen, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector, Noakholly, during the absence, on leave, of Mr L P Shirres, or until further orders.

Babu Basanta Krishna Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on revaluation work in Hazaribaugh, is allowed leave for eight days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr W C Muller, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Godda, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for one month under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr A W Stark, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Godda Sub-Division of that District, during the absence on leave, of Mr W C Muller, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.—Captain Birchall George Graham is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Darjiling Bench, in the District of Darjiling and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr John Christian is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Hajipore Bench, in the District of Mozufferpore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Benode Behary De Chowdhry of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Satkhira Bench, in the District of Khulna.

Babu Prya Lal Pyne, B L., is appointed to act as an Additional Munsiff in the District of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Munshigunge, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Krishna Chundra Dass, or until further orders.

This cancels the order of the 5th instant, appointing Babu Beni Bhushan Roy to act as an Additional Munsiff in the District of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Munshigunge.

Babu Bunwari Lal Banerjee, B L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Satkhira, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Chundi Churn Sen, or until further orders.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Bassirhat, in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Babu Mohendra Nath Gain, Babu Chundra Mohun Bose, Babu Upendra Nath Shaw, and Babu Bhubanesser Banerjee.

Babu Sat ari Haldar, B L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Contai, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Jogendra Nath Bose, or until further orders.

Babu Jadu Nath Roy is appointed temporarily to be an Additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, with effect from the 13th instant.

Mr B C Mitter, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of the Begusarai Sub-Division of the District of Monghyr, is vested with the powers under Section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Moulvi Rohim Bux is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Giridhi Bench, in the District of Hazaribaugh, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Moulvi Tamizuddy Ahmed is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Manickgunge Bench, in the District of Dacca, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of Section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers the undermentioned Honorary Magistrates of the Giridhi Bench, in the District of Hazaribaugh, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language:—

Babu Annoda Proshad Mozumdar, Babu Hem Chundra Mukerjee, Babu Gostha Behari Kundu, and Babu Radha Damodar Prosad.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to the Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Baranagore, in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Kedar Nath Ganguli, MB., Babu Isvari Churn Mukerjee, and Babu Jitendro Nath Chowdhry, M A. & B. L.

Grant of leave to Munsiffs.—Babu Iswar Chundra Chatterjee, Munsiff of Sitakund, in the District of Chittagong, is allowed leave for one month and seven days, under Article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he was relieved.

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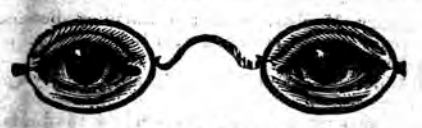

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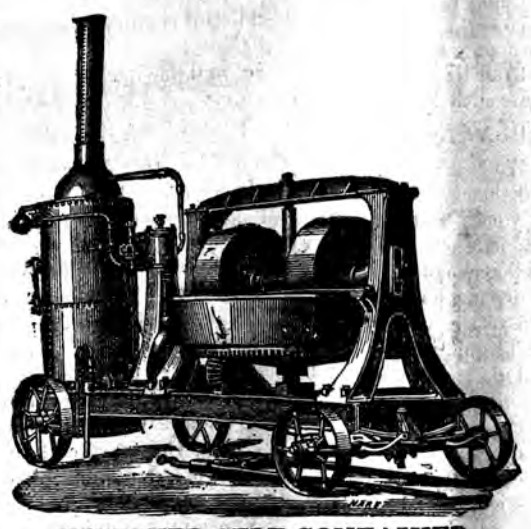

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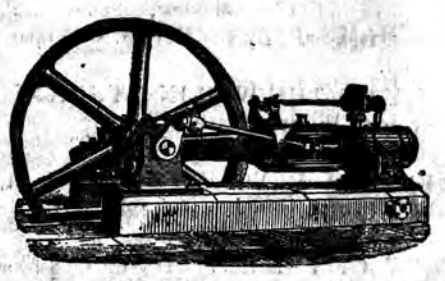

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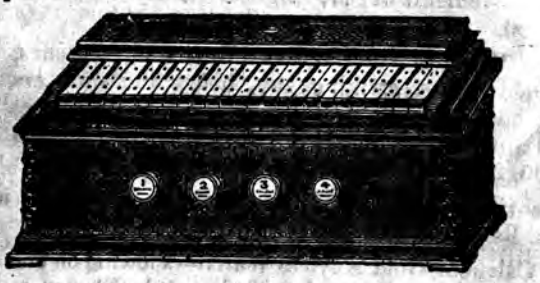

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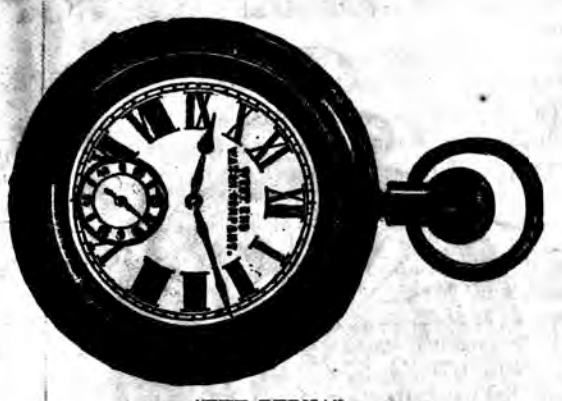

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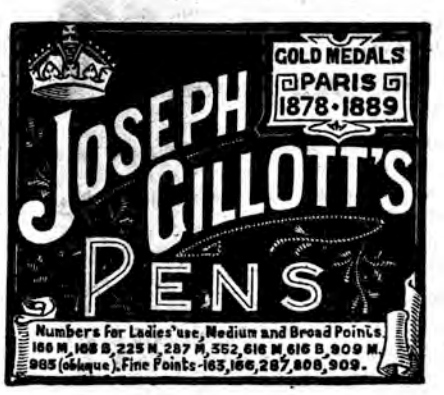
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